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W. H. BOEKER & SONS

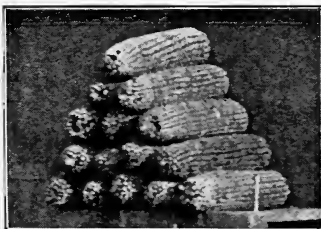
Twenty-first Annual

CORN BOOK

1931

PETERSBURG, - ILLINOIS

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U. S. Department of Agriculture



"As You Sow, So Shall You Reap."

The kind of seed you plant this Spring determines the kind of crop you will harvest this Fall. Increase your yield by planting Boeker's Pure-Bred Seed Corn

FOREWORD

In presenting this our Twenty-first Catalogue to our many friends and customers, both old and new, we wish for all a Prosperous and Contented New Year. As we are starting the new year with new resolutions let us resolve to so live throughout the whole year that our spiritual nature may be better and stronger at the close of the year, and that the community may be better by us having lived in it. Let us resolve to be a better neighbor as well as a better farmer. Let us gather and scatter a little sunshine as we go through life, never neglecting to be charitable and helpful to those about us in need. In short, be a good Samaritan. This reminds me of Sam Walter Foss' poem. The first verse runs as follows:

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn
In the peace of their self content;
There are souls, like stars, that dwell apart
In a fellowless firmament;
There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths
Where highways never ran,
But let me live by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

We all know people who have hermit souls and prefer to live to themselves and for themselves only. They take the attitude of Cain, who said: "Am I my brother's keeper?" The social and religious welfare of every community is largely determined by the friendly social intercourse of its people. Be a friend to man is the right attitude, and in helping others we ourselves will be helped and grow to be a better man.

The outlook for 1931 as to agricultural conditions are uncertain. Some economists believe that we have passed the low point of agricultural depression, and that from now on prices will gradually rise until they become normal. We note that nearly all who have taken a fling at prophesying the future of agriculture are basing their deductions upon previous panics which have occurred in this country. They figure that the average panic runs about so long when there is a turning point and prices begin to rise. Under ordinary national conditions such estimates are pretty reliable. However, our present depression is international and world wide, so that no one nation can wholly recover without a general or world recovery. There will, of course, be some nations who will recover more rapidly than others, because of greater resources, and we believe that the United States will be one of the first to so recover normalcy. Other economists believe that conditions will not get better until we increase our basic money. Gold has not increased as fast as production, and as gold is the yard stick by which all values are measured it seems reasonable that this is one of the chief controlling factors in price fluctuations and commodity exchange. A certain amount of gold buys a certain amount of products, just as much so as a certain amount of products buys a certain amount of gold. Then, as either of these two become scarce, it requires more of the other to buy the one which is scarce. This being the case and gold being scarce, it will require more products and in proportion that gold becomes more scarce. Or, in other words, we have at present an over-supply of products and an under-supply of gold, and so long as these unequal conditions of supply and demand prevail we shall have a low commodity price. There are certain artificial causes and conditions which would in a measure change the above conditions; these are the tariff and farm legislation favoring farm products, and yet unless these will create a scarcity of farm products there can be little hope of higher price. There have been some legislation and rulings which cannot help but raise the price of corn, as these rulings will create a greater demand for corn. These are that corn sugar now is not discriminated against as formerly and will create a market for an additional fifty million bushels of our corn. Then if we can induce Congress to exclude certain oils and fats and black-strap, or place the tariff so high that it will be profitable to use our corn instead, we will be able to account for fifty or seventy-five million bushels more demand for our corn. In an average production year our surplus of corn is very small and if the tariff is high enough to exclude Argentine corn the price should be a profitable one to the American farmer.

Before closing this foreword I wish to call your attention to some of the legislation which has been passed in the interest of agriculture through the efforts and influence of our farm organization: (1) We have the Agricultural Marketing Act or Farm Relief Bill, which created the Federal Farm Board. This is considered the most important piece of farm legislation passed in recent years; (2) Tariff protection, which protected industry more than the farmer; (3) Capper-Volstead Act, legalizing cooperative marketing; this is also a worthwhile piece of legislation; (4) Packer Stockyard Control Bill, which is also beneficial to the farmer. These are the principal acts of legislation in the interest of the farmer. The one main piece of legislation which was sponsored by all the farmers and by two-thirds of Congress was passed by a two-thirds vote of Congress but was vetoed by Mr. Coolidge. His veto message, which was written for him by the opponents of this bill, was disgraceful to every self-respecting legislator who had voted for the bill. This was



A BUSHEL OF BOEKER'S YELLOW DENT.

the McNary-Hagen Bill, which contained the equalization clause. The real reason for the veto was that this bill would raise the price of wheat and thus raise the cost of living to their employees, thus necessitating a higher wage scale to their employees. Mr. Hoover is following in the footsteps of his predecessor, in that he warned Congress that if the equalization fee clause was included he would veto the bill. Both Mr. Coolidge's and Mr. Hoover's policies have been emphatically repudiated by the electorate in the last election, and Congress should heed the warning of the voice and will of the people.

Order your seed corn early this year, as we have only about one-third the usual amount of seed this year and expect to be sold out early. If you are in need of a high-grade seed corn this year we would advise that you place your order now and have it shipped when you want it.

Corn is our best monied crop in Central Illinois, there is less world competition in corn than in wheat. There are fewer crop failures with corn than wheat. For the past ten years a poor corn crop has produced more money than a good wheat crop. We cannot guarantee you a higher price for your 1931 corn crop, but we can guarantee you a good stand and a higher yield, by planting our breed for high yield seed. The increased yield of less than one bushel per acre will more than pay for your seed. While the average increase from our seed over your own is about ten bushels. The selecting and caring for seed corn is a real job. It requires a knowledge of selection and curing, housing, testing and grading. Few farmers have these facilities to properly select and dry their seed. We have spent almost a lifetime in the study of seed corn. We try to keep abreast of the times in the study of the various diseases that affect corn, and in a large measure we have succeeded in breeding varieties that do resist disease.

There is no investment that a farmer can make that will pay larger dividends than good seed, and especially is this true as to good seed corn. In buying seed corn it is best to buy a corn that is adapted to the locality in which it is to be grown. This is especially true when corn is taken 150 or 200 miles north and planted, we have seen this tried a number of times, and in each case the yield was reduced from one-half to one-fourth of normal crop, while taking seed corn south and growing it does not effect the yield to any appreciable extent. In buying anything it is always well to consider the integrity of the firm you are dealing with, and in which you have utmost confidence of receiving a square deal.

A great many farmers will plant any kind of seed this year, because of the shortage of money; some will even resort to crib corn for their seed, which will only bring disappointment and grief next fall. Crib corn is never *good seed*. To show how inferior crib corn is, we quote the U. S. Agricultural Department, Bulletin 414, here is what it says in full: The breeding and selecting of high yielding seed are of great importance. The proper preservation is of equal importance. Four bushels of corn were harvested and divided into two equal parts; one part was well dried and kept dry during the winter in a seed house and the other kept in an ordinary corn crib. In the Spring the well preserved corn was put in one box of a two-row planter and the crib corn in the other planter box. On rich bottom land planted in this manner the well preserved seed produced 18 bushel more per acre, or 27% more than the crib corn. While on poor upland the well preserved corn produced 7 bushel more per acre, or 12% more than the crib corn. The crib seed germinated as well as the preserved seed, but the resulting plants were less thrifty and less productive. The foregoing are the exact words of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and not ours. The explanation of this is: The two bushels put in the seed house were quickly dried and properly kept so until it was planted, thus retaining its full vitality. The crib corn was lowered in vitality by successive freezing and thawing so that its vitality was greatly reduced, yet sufficient for reproduction, so that the stand was from all appearance as good as the well preserved seed. So far it was a 50-50 break, but when the seedling began to grow the good seed had a robust vitality and grew off rapidly. The crib corn whose vitality had been greatly lowered had little to draw from to push it along, it being in a weakened condition, so that when disease attacked it it did not have the power of resistance that the good seed did, and consequently much of it fell prey to the various diseases which attack corn. The principal cause for its low yield being its lack of resistance due to its low vitality.

Here is another paragraph from the same bulletin to which we wish to call attention: In purchasing seed corn it is wise to give more attention to the productiveness of a variety, its uniformity and its adaptability to the soil and climate where it is to be grown than to the variatal names. A variety or strain can be rendered exceedingly productive by proper breeding. But if neglected it soon

deteriorates. Careful breeding of productive strains of corn are needed in every community and growers who do not care to grow a special seed plot and select their seed with care, should buy the best home grown seed obtainable. If of the best quality it will be worth fully \$25.00 more per bushel for seed purposes than unselected seed. A bushel of seed corn will plant 8 acres. Seed of the best quality will increase the yield 10 bushel per acre, thereby increasing the yield 80 bushel for each bushel of seed planted.

Taking up adaptability, corn which is grown in certain localities does better in that locality than seed which is brought from a distance, especially is this true where seed corn is taken north from where it has been grown. We would say 150 miles should be the limit. Productive strains are those which have been built up



A FLOOR OF BOEKER'S YELLOW DENT.

by the ear to the row method and by selection for their yielding quality. We have found that two ears whose physical appearance were alike would vary as much as 30 bushel or more per acre. However, by careless selection, the very best seed corn will soon deteriorate. For this reason it always pays to buy new seed each year. The best seed corn is always the cheapest in the long run.

Good seed corn is the foundation of a profitable corn crop. There is nothing that will yield a greater return on money invested than good seed corn. The cost to plant an acre of ground with our seed is from 40 to 50 cents per acre, and the increased yield is often 5 to 20 bushel per acre, thus giving you a profit of from 1,200 to 3,000% on your investment, and you can borrow the money with which

to buy it at 6%, don't you think it is penny wise and pound foolish not to buy good seed.

What is a fair price for high grade seed corn? This is a question that occurs to most of us when we come to buy. Some people who have never given the subject a thought, believe that for every 100 bushels put in our plant in the Fall, we should be able to sell nearly that amount in the Spring. Here is how it actually figures out. First, there is a shrink of at least 20%; second, in tipping and butting there is a loss of 20%; third, in grading there is a loss of 15%; fourth, resorting and testing there is another loss of 15%. So that there is a loss of 70% all told. This leaves only 30% of all the seed put in our plant for sale the next Spring. This 30% must bear all the expense connected with the seed business, some of which are: 25 cents per bushel above market price, to have it rough sorted by our growers before they deliver the corn to us. Fuel for drying the corn. Sacks and crates, twine, catalogues, stamps, advertising, gasoline and oil, wear and depreciation on plant and machinery, interest on stocks, and lastly labor, which is the greatest item of any. From the foregoing one can readily see that there is a great expense connected with the business.

We always have a limited amount of second sized grain seed which will plant about one more acre to the bushel. This seed is just as good as the larger grained seed, and will plant just as evenly as any in an edge drop planter. We sell this size at 50 cents per bushel less than our standard size.

In conclusion we wish to say to our customers, if our corn has proven all that you should reasonably expect from it, you will do us a great favor by telling your neighbor about it. A satisfied customer is our best advertiser. It has always been our aim to give each and every customer dealing with us justice and value received. Our guarantee is so broad and liberal you take no chance when dealing with us, as each and every transaction with our customers must be satisfactory, or we will cheerfully refund the purchase price, together with all transportation charges. To our customers and friends: we wish you success and prosperity for the year 1931.

Yours truly,

W. H. Boeker & Son.

We attribute our success to the fact that it has always been our motto: "Not How Much, but How Good!" We know, if we have the quality, quantity will take care of itself, for there will always be a demand for a seed corn which is distinctly superior in quality.

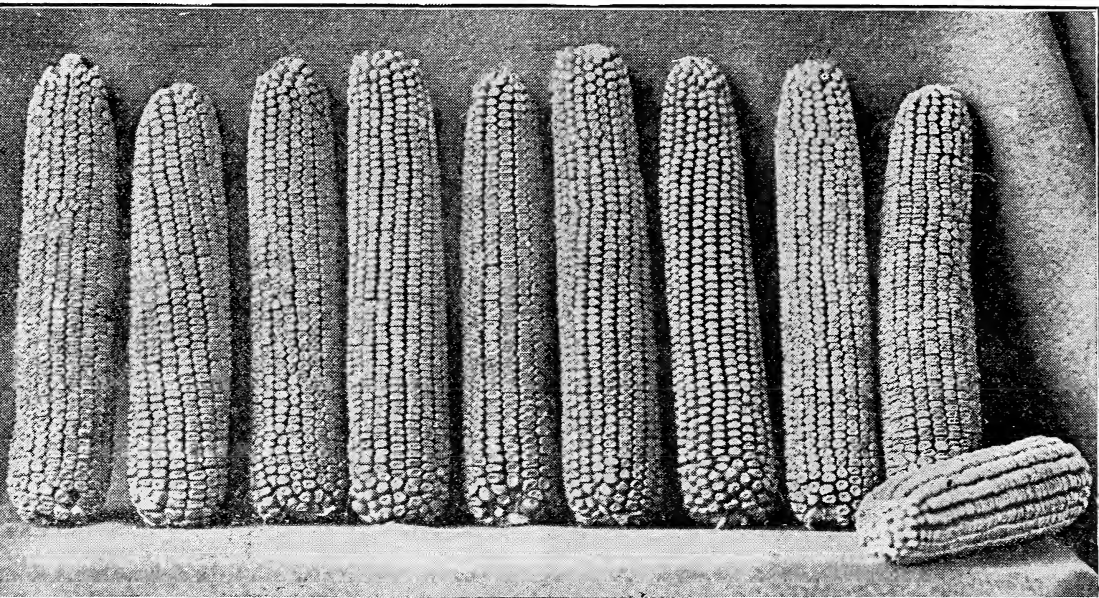
All our seed is grown from disease free stock, and selected for its disease resistant qualities. So that the seed our customers receive is only one crop removed from the disease free seed.

We do not give a lengthy guarantee, which, when boiled down, means practically nothing. We guarantee our corn to suit you in every way or you may return it after ten days and your money will be promptly returned.

During the past twenty years our seed corn business has had a satisfactory growth, especially is this true as to our own county, where our increased business has been most noticeable. We are very proud of this achievement and confidence. It will always be our purpose in the future as in the past to supply our patrons with seed corn of such high quality, that this confidence shall not have been misplaced. Our customers are numbered amongst the largest corn growers and feeders of Menard County. This year we have the following varieties of seed corn, which have stood the test for satisfaction and yield: Boeker's Yellow Dent, Golden Leaming, Krug Corn, Boeker's 90-100 Day Yellow, Clarage Corn, Golden Glow, or Wisconsin No. 12, and Funk's Utility. In white we have Cooper's Favorite White.

AS TO GERMINATION.

We are often asked what per cent of germination test we guarantee. For the past ten years we have not guaranteed any certain per cent of germination, but have let each customer decide for himself as to whether the corn was good enough for him after he had tested it himself. In the course of our business we have found that there are scarcely any two persons who will get the same test from the same corn, nor will different parties get the same per cent of stand from the same corn. There are so many things that contribute toward a good stand of corn aside from having good seed. For instance, it may be planted too deep, or it may be planted too shallow, or it may be planted when the ground is too cold or too wet. Then there are the insects and the various vermin that may be the cause of not getting a good stand. In the past we shipped seed corn to two different parties, that was taken from the same corn and tested in the same manner and was



BOEKER'S IMPROVED GOLDEN LEAMING.

shipped on the same day; also the test for germination on day of shipment showed the same per cent of germination. One of these parties got a fine stand and was pleased with the seed we shipped him, while the other got a poor stand and laid all the blame to the seed. Now this corn was in the possession of these parties for 60 days before planting. The one must have taken good care of his seed and planted it when ground was in proper condition, while the other must have let his corn get damp and then freeze and possibly planted it when ground was in poor condition to plant. For this reason we prefer that our customers make their own test, and if they do not find the germination or quality what they have a right to expect, they may return it to us, and we will refund the purchase price together with all carriage charges.

TIME TO MATURE.

We do not recommend Boeker's Yellow Dent north of latitude 42 degrees, or north of the northern part of Illinois. As it is the largest deep grain yellow

BOEKER'S PURE-BRED SEED CORN NEVER

corn on the market, it necessarily requires a little longer time to mature; while in central Illinois it matures ordinarily in 110 to 120 days.

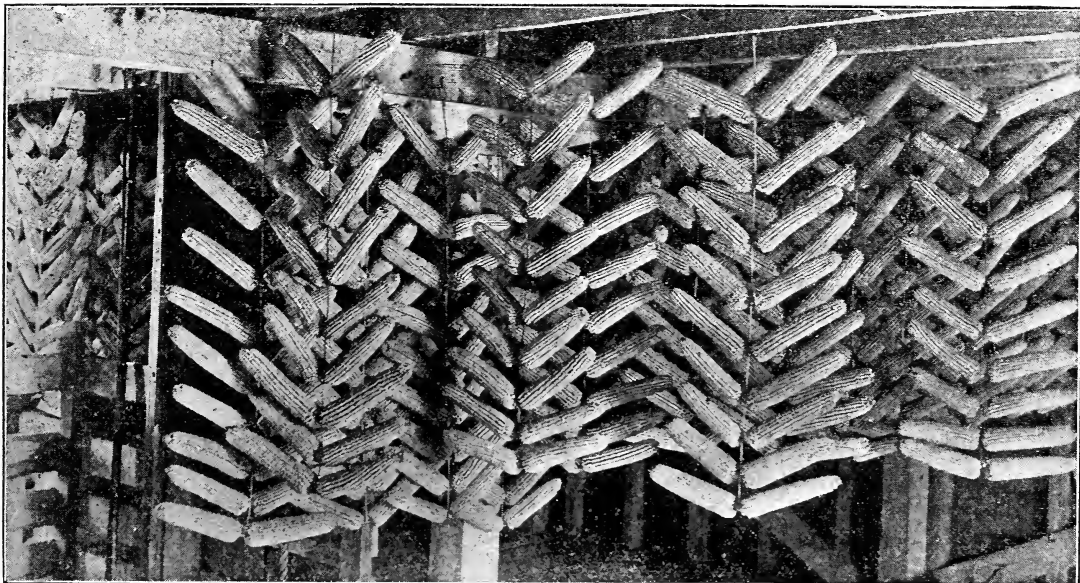
WHERE TO BUY SEED CORN.

This question comes to every farmer as soon as he has made up his mind to buy a pure bred seed. Naturally, there are quite a number of places or firms who offer seed corn for sale, some good and some not so good. There are some general seed firms who do not make seed corn a specialty and who offer seed corn for less money than good seed can be produced.

A FAIR PROPOSITION.

We ship our corn on ten days' approval, allowing you ten days from day it arrives at your station to decide whether the corn suits you in every way or not.

If the corn does not suit you, all we ask is that you put it back in the original



A SECTION OF WHITE DENT—FIELD SELECTED.

sacks in as good condition as you received it. By this we mean that you must not let it get wet or damp, and we will cheerfully refund the purchasing price together with freight charges. We cannot do more. You could not ask a more fair proposition.

IT PAYS TO BUY GOOD SEED.

It has been shown that the difference in yield between a pure bred seed corn and other seed corn, under like conditions, varies from 2 to 40 bushels per acre, according to the purity or degeneracy of the seed. Now, then, if this be true, and you get only two bushels more corn per acre, you not only have your seed free, but a profit of at least the price of one bushel per acre. We are only taking the minimum amount, to show you that it always pays to buy a pure bred seed, no matter if you already have a good seed corn.

DISAPPOINTS IN GROWING A LARGE CROP.

This is a day of specialization, and very few corn growers are prepared to select and care for their seed corn, as there is so much deceased corn, and so many factors enter into selection and breeding of a high grade seed corn that the average farmer has not the time to specialize in this matter, but will find it much cheaper to buy a high grade seed corn from those who have made this a study and business.

We have been breeding and growing seed corn for the past twenty-five years. We have made the growing of seed corn our main business. We have read everything pertaining to the development and growing of a high-grade seed corn that the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the University of Illinois have to offer on this subject. We have given the best twenty-five years of our life to this work, which should be of importance and value to those who buy seed corn. We do not claim to know all about seed corn, we thought we did a long time ago, but we find that we learn something new each year. There are new conditions arising each year, which must be studied and overcome, just as in the practice of medicine. The young fellow who gets his diploma feels he has about all the knowledge there is pertaining to his profession; whereas, the old practitioner knows the greatest value and success comes from daily practice and observation of his work. A theoretical knowledge without practice is only a beginning of the work in hand. Success can only come by the application of both.

MERIT ALONE MUST DETERMINE.

We do not claim to be the largest seed corn firm in the world or to have the largest buildings, hoping thereby to influence the prospective purchaser. Nor do we ask our fellow farmers to purchase seed corn from us because of some record sales. We do not depend upon a past reputation, nor hope that it will sell our corn regardless of quality. We are striving for the highest and best there is in pure bred, high germinating seed, never content with past achievements. Our methods and equipment for the proper curing and handling of seed corn are as complete as any of the largest plants, besides a much greater per cent of the work is done by us **individually**. We **know personally just what goes into every sack**. This means much more to the purchaser than it would seem at first thought. In seed corn, as in everything you purchase, you get what you pay for. Beware of any man who offers something for nothing, or something for less money than that article or quality can be honestly sold for. It will always prove dear and disappointing in the end.

BOEKER'S YELLOW DENT.

Boeker's Yellow Dent resembles Reid corn more than any other corn. It measures about one inch larger in circumference, and about one to one and one-half inch longer. It has a strong stalk, and does not break like the Reid stalk. The grain is a little wider than Reid corn and will plant more uniform in the average planter. Boeker's Yellow Dent carries its size more uniformly than Reid Corn. It has more stalks bearing two ears than any other large corn. It matures about the same time as Reid Corn. It is easily husked; has dark red medium sized cob. "It is just the kind of corn I have been looking for," is what a great many of our customers say. To show you how popular our Boeker's Yellow Dent is, nine out of every ten who visited our seed house bought Boeker's Yellow Dent in preference to our Reid Corn. On good ground will yield more than any corn we sell. For prices see price list enclosed.

W. H. Boeker & Son.

Table Grove, Ill.

Gentlemen: I received your seed corn all right, and tested it twice, and did not get over a 50 per cent germination test; but we planted it and got a number

one stand. We planted this corn on fall plowed clover sod and got about 70 bushels per acre of number one corn. Your Boeker's Yellow Dent is the best yielder we can get. I think I was at fault the way I tested the corn. But am well pleased with the outcome. Yours truly, W. G. Walters.

The above testimony fully demonstrates how difficult it is for the average person to get a fair germination test.

OUR IMPROVED GOLDEN LEAMING.

This variety of yellow corn was originated in 1826, and has been greatly improved in the last decade. It is planted extensively throughout the corn belt. Ears from 9 to 12 inches long, measuring from 7 to 8 inches in circumference, slightly spaced between rows, kernels medium smooth and running from 16 to 22 rows to the ear. It is an excellent yielder, rich in protein and has a strong stalk. Matures in 110 to 120 days, according to season and soil. **For prices see Order Blank enclosed.**

Messrs. W. H. Boeker & Son.

Greenview, Ill.

Dear Sirs: Would say in regard to your Leaming seed corn: it has proven highly satisfactory to me, as I have had a good stand, good yield, fine quality and early maturity. It has fine feeding quality, as we feed all the corn we raise. I would say further this firm is trustworthy. You can fully depend on what they say.

John A. Ridge & Son.

N. B.—Mr. Ridge & Son are the largest land owners and feeders of east Menard.

Boeker's 90-Day Yellow is an early type of yellow corn which we have grown for a number of years and we believe it is the best early corn in its class. It matures in an average season in 90 days, or 10 to 15 days earlier than the Krug corn. Ears run from 8 to 11 inches in length and is the heaviest yielder we know for an early corn.

Golden Glow or Wisconsin No. 12 is the earliest of all the varieties we have. Matures in 80 to 85 days; ears run from 5 to 8 inches in length; it is a good yielder for such an early corn, but we do not recommend planting it for the main crop. (Our supply is small this year.)

Krug corn is a yellow corn and resembles the old Reid corn very closely. It is a good yielder and matures in 110 days. Our type of Krug is from the original Krug seed.

Clarage Corn is an early yellow corn. It has a reputation as a high yielding corn. We can strongly recommend this variety as a high yielding corn. It matures in about 100 days.

Cooper's Favorite White Dent is an early white corn. It matures about ten to fifteen days earlier than our Dent and Leaming. It is a splendid yielder with ears of good medium size and small cob. For those who plant white corn, this variety will surely please you.

What kind of corn to plant: Owing to the adverse season last year, quite a few persons are thinking of planting only some early variety of corn. This is a poor policy, as we may not have another season like last year for twenty years. There is no early variety that will yield with the later ones, and the yield decreases each time that you plant an earlier corn. Our Boeker's Yellow Dent and Leaming, which are the highest yielding strains of corn that we know of, will mature in 120 days in an ordinary season, and we recommend planting either of these varieties up to the 20th of May, then Krug corn up to the 1st of June, then 90-Day up to the 15th of June, then Golden Glow up to July 1st. After July 1st we do not recommend planting any variety of corn.

Testimonial:

Bluff Springs, Ill.

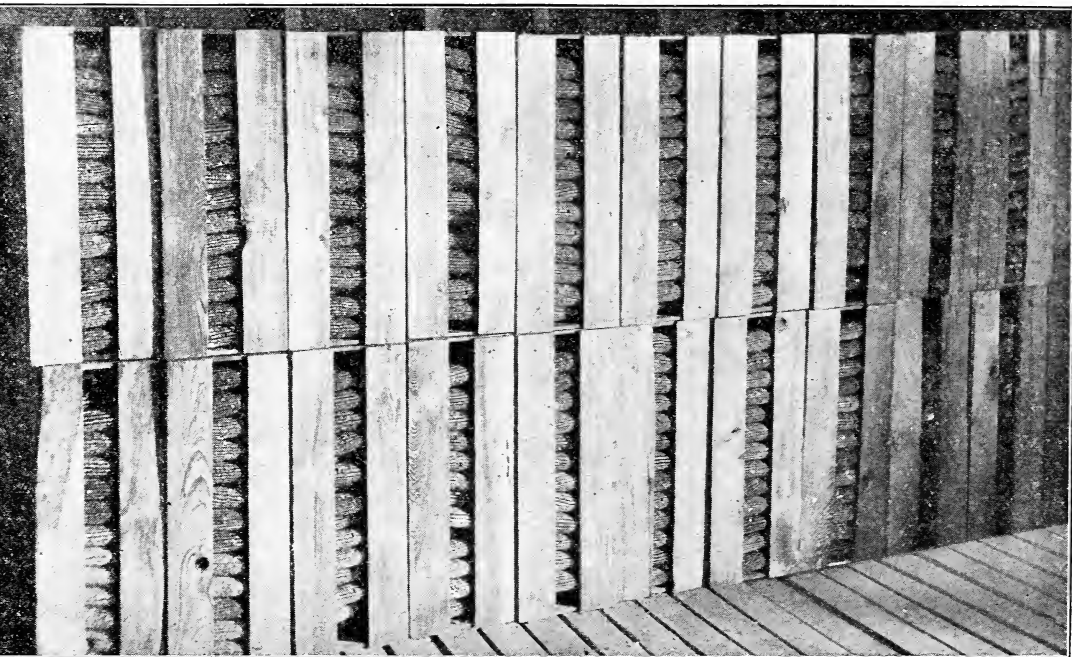
W. H. Boeker & Son.

Dear Sirs: The seed corn I bought from you sure did fine. I got it planted the first week in May, and it is ready to cut now, September 20th. It sure is fine corn; ears as long as your arm. I believe it will make 90 bushels per acre.

Wm. Vette,

Bluff Springs, Ill.

We are often asked if it is not best to buy ear corn. Our answer is yes, unless you know the integrity of the dealer. There are some unscrupulous seed corn men who can see nothing but the almighty dollar in their business, and who care little for the reputation of their business or whether they give the value received. Usually this class of seed corn men are those who jump in for one season and



CRATED EAR CORN READY FOR SHIPMENT.

sell any old corn for what they can get for it, not having any reputation to maintain. Usually it is just corn without any systematic line of breeding, curing or testing for germination, and usually the purchaser finds such corn dear at any price. We have always held that you get just about what you pay for. However, if you have confidence in the man from whom you buy your seed corn, we would say it is better to buy the shelled and graded corn. 1st, because you get from 15 to 20 pounds more of seed than you would get out of a bushel of ear corn; 2d, because it is evenly graded and will plant more uniformly, thus insuring a better stand; 3d, the seed is all ready to put into your planter and no worry or delay is caused in the preparation of the seed when time means money.

Terms: All seed corn is cash, or a bankable note bearing 6% interest. To those who wish time, we will accept their order with 10% of total amount at

BOEKER'S PURE-BRED SEED CORN WILL GIVE YOU

time of ordering. The balance must be settled for either by cash or note before the seed will be shipped. We are sorry that we have found that the plan we tried the last two years will not work. This on account of our customers being scattered all over the state and other states which makes it almost impossible to make collection.

Write your name and P. O. address plainly. Give shipping point if different from P. O. address. Remittance may be made by P. O. order, express money order, draft or personal check. Do not send money in an ordinary letter without having it registered.

W. H. BOEKER & SON, Petersburg, Ill.

Following this are our bank references and what some of our many pleased customers say about our corn.

FINANCIAL ENDORSEMENTS.

H. H. SCHIRDING & SON, BANKERS.

Petersburg, Ill.

We are well acquainted with Messrs. W. H. Boeker & Son and are pleased to say that their reputation for honesty and integrity is above reproach.

Very truly yours, H. H. Schirding & Son.

TESTIMONIALS

I am well pleased with Boeker's Yellow Dent. Its weighing and feeding qualities are excellent. A forty bushel load of your Dent corn would weigh five bushels more than the same sized load of my own corn.

Yours truly,

H. L. Vancil, Morrisonville, Ill.
Shadowbrook Stock Farm.

W. H. Boeker & Son.

Dear Sirs: The corn I purchased from you was satisfactory, and the yield nearly three times the average. Would like your catalogue this year.

Joseph Carver, Farmington, Ia.

W. H. Boeker & Son.

Dear Sirs: The corn planted from your seed averaged about 100 bushels per acre, and was good, long solid ears.

Yours,

J. M. Dower, Galena, Ill.

W. H. Boeker & Son.

Gentlemen: The 90-Day Yellow corn beats anything I ever saw for an early corn. It made 50 bushels per acre. Several of my neighbors picked their seed out of it.

Yours respectfully,

William Atkinson,
Taylorville, Ill.

W. H. Boeker & Son.

Gentlemen: I bought some Leaming Seed corn from you last spring and planted it along side of some other corn which I had. Your corn grew much faster, had a better color all along than the corn grown from my own seed, and made fully one-third more corn. Will plant all my corn from your seed this year.

Yours very truly,

L. W. Stahl,
Petersburg, Ill.

Lancaster, Wis.
The Wright Industrial Co.,
Introducers and Builders.
W. H. Boeker & Son.

My Dear Friends: I am very anxious to raise the prize piece of corn in our county. I was down to the live stock and grain show looking for some seed corn, but did not buy any because from the seed I received from you, I didn't think I could do any better than to buy from you. Your corn seems to have the strongest germination of any corn I can find. We are going to have quite a county fair with \$500.00 in premiums on field corn. Please send me your catalogue so that I may order my seed.

Yours respectfully,
Joseph Wright, Sr.

W. H. Boeker & Son.

Gentlemen: Please ship me as soon as possible 9 bushel Yellow Dent, 9 bushel of Leaming and $2\frac{1}{2}$ of 90-Day Yellow. I have ordered seed corn from you every year since I have been farming and am well pleased with the quality and yield. Shall be glad to recommend you people most highly to anyone in need of seed corn.

Yours very truly,
Reuben P. Boyenton,
Pleasant Plains, Ill.

W. H. Boeker & Son.

Gentlemen: I feel that I should advise you of the results of the Krug Corn purchased from you for this years' planting. I got almost a perfect stand. This corn was planted on Decoration Day, and fifty days from

that day I saw a few tassels showing. I have been cribbing on this corn since October 20th, and is almost ready to bulk. It has made a most satisfactory yield, in fact more per acre than any corn in the neighborhood, so am more than pleased. I think this a fine corn for this section of Illinois.

Very truly,
H. J. Elliott,
Quincy, Ill.

W. H. Boeker & Son.

Gentlemen: Well, that 40 acres made 70 bushels per acre. You remember you said that if I did my part, I would get a yield of 80 bushels per acre. But I think I did real well considering the adverse season, and I thank you very much for accommodations.

Very truly,
T. F. Guinan,
Petersburg, Ill.

BANK REFERENCE

Bank Reference

THE STATE NATIONAL BANK OF
PETERSBURG, ILLINOIS

To Whom It May Concern:

We have known W. H. Boeker & Son over twenty years. We have found them to be honest, reliable, trustworthy and willing to carry out transaction that they promise their customers. We take pleasure in recommending them.

Yours truly,
H. J. Aden, President.

